



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Sir William Cookes
Died on April 5th, 1919,
but his discovery of
Crookes' Lenses
WILL LIVE FOR EVER.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,713.

號三十百七千九萬一

日七初月七年酉辛

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH 1921.

三拜禮

號十月八年拾國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH

PILSENER BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

2.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	
CANTON (Taishan) dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00
SHEN LUNG dep.	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10
Shum Chui dep.	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20
Shungchi dep.	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30
Fungling dep.	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40
Taipei Market dep.	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50
Taipei dep.	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00
Tsuen Wan dep.	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10
Yuen Long dep.	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20
Yuen Long dep.	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30
Yuen Long dep.	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40
Yuen Long dep.	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50
Yuen Long dep.	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00
Yuen Long dep.	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10
Yuen Long dep.	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20
Yuen Long dep.	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30
Yuen Long dep.	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40
Yuen Long dep.	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50
Yuen Long dep.	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00
Yuen Long dep.	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10
Yuen Long dep.	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	5.05	5.20
Yuen Long dep.	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30
Yuen Long dep.	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10	5.25	5.40
Yuen Long dep.	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50
Yuen Long dep.	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00
Yuen Long dep.	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.55	6.10
Yuen Long dep.	12.20	12.35	12.50	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	6.05	6.20
Yuen Long dep.	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30
Yuen Long dep.	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.55	6.10	6.25	6.40
Yuen Long dep.	12.50	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	6.05	6.20	6.35	6.50
Yuen Long dep.	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00
Yuen Long dep.	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.55	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	7.10
Yuen Long dep.	1.20	1.35	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	6.05	6.20	6.35	6.50	7.05	7.20
Yuen Long dep.	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30
Yuen Long dep.	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.55	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	7.10	7.25	7.40
Yuen Long dep.	1.50	2.05	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	6.05	6.20	6.35	6.50	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50
Yuen Long dep.	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00
Yuen Long dep.	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.55	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	7.10	7.25	7.40	7.55	8.10
Yuen Long dep.	2.20	2.35	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	6.05	6.20	6.35	6.50	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20
Yuen Long dep.	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30
Yuen Long dep.	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.55	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	7.10	7.25	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40
Yuen Long dep.	2.50	3.05	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	6.05	6.20	6.35	6.50	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50
Yuen Long dep.	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00
Yuen Long dep.	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.55	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	7.10	7.25	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10
Yuen Long dep.	3.20	3.35	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	6.05	6.20	6.35	6.50	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20
Yuen Long dep.	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30
Yuen Long dep.	3.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.55	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	7.10	7.25	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40
Yuen Long dep.	3.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50	6.05	6.20	6.35	6.50	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50
Yuen Long dep.	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00
Yuen Long dep.	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.55																	

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THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION.

"A RIGHTEOUS BILL."

The Legal Adviser, in introducing "The Prevention of Corruption Bill" at the meeting of the Federal Council of the Malay States, recently, explained that it was brought in response to representations received by the F.M.S. and Colonial Governments from the Society at Home which dealt with the matter. He proceeded to explain the provisions of the Bill, which has for its object the prosecution of bribery and secret commissions in public and private business and gave the origin of the various provisions. He mentioned that these had been approved by the Chinese Advisory Board and also by the Conference of Residents.

Mr. Kenion characterised it as a "very righteous Bill," but feared that with present and commission a recognised part of local practice the matter was one of great difficulty. He referred to Chinese employees on microscopic salaries whose right within reason to make what they could on various transactions was well recognised. So long as it was within reason and common sense the law accepted it. He took it this Bill would not alter that established practice. But even so the Bill would enable a torkay who had passed what we should call irregularities to turn round afterwards and get a man prosecuted.

After quoting typical cases Mr. Kenion said that what it really amounted to was that East was East and West was West, and he did not know really whether it was wise to listen to the voice of this outside body. This sort of legislation he thought ought only to come when they had serious scandals, or when the Chinese pressed for it. The Advisory Board's complaint "Yes" was not sufficient. It was somewhat violent suddenly to adopt our Western ideals on a subject of this kind. The Bill he thought would effect little in practice.

Mr. Choo Kiu Peng agreed with Mr. Kenion as to the practice mentioned and hoped that there would not be a too rigid enforcement of the new rules. Mr. Duncan said that this might be a creditable attempt to raise the standard of morality of the citizens of this country but he was inclined to agree with Mr. Kenion that to pass such a Bill at the present time would be going just a little too fast, and he thought it would be much better for the matter to sink in a little first.

The Chief Secretary said that the Government accepted the suggestion made by Mr. Duncan that they should read this Bill and then allow the matter to stand over, so as to allow the objects of the Bill to sink into the minds of the public. They could either have the Bill translated as it stood, or have the general purport of it translated into various languages and published broadcast. The Bill was read a first time and left in committee.

PHILIPPINE REGIME FACES BANKRUPTCY.

ISLANDS' LIMIT OF
INDEBTEDNESS.

A Washington message says:

The Philippine Government is facing bankruptcy, Maj-General Leonard Wood, former Governor-General, Forbes declare in a cablegram transmitted to Congress on June 17th, by Secretary Weeks, who asked immediate action on a bill authorizing the island Government to increase the limit of indebtedness from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

General Wood and Mr. Forbes, who are investigating conditions in the islands for President Harding, said the National Bank, with which the island Government, provinces and municipalities are required to deposit all funds, was "practically insolvent."

"The Government cannot purchase exchange even to meet current running expenses payable in the United States," said the message, "and has to ask our local bank not to present its circulating notes for redemption. Cash reserves are now about 10 per cent. of legal requirements. If the bank should fail it would mean practical bankruptcy of the Philippine Government, which would confine until new resources became available, besides bankruptcy of many provinces and municipalities, which have been required by law to deposit all funds with the bank."

"We feel the faith of the United States is pledged in support of solvency of the Philippine Government and the situation is so critical we concur in urging immediate relief on the general lines recommended by the Governor-General in extending the debt-making power of the Government."

Secretary Weeks also informed Congress that he had received a message from Acting Governor General Yearger to the effect that the "situation was getting worse."

DEATH OF SIR ARCHIBALD LAW.

The Straits Times records with regret the death at Wimborne, Dorset, on July 26th, of Sir Archibald Fitzgerald Law, late Chief Judicial Commissioner, F.M.S., and a former acting Chief Justice and Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements. He was born in 1833 and was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in 1879 and the following year was appointed an assistant commissioner in Cyprus, afterwards becoming president of the district court at Famagusta, a director of survey and principal forest officer and a member of the Legislative Council. He took silk in 1892 and the following year came out to Penang as a Puisne Judge. In 1894 the late Sir Archibald was chosen to conduct a special enquiry in Perak, and for this he was thanked by the Secretary of State. He was a well-known Rugby footballer.

THE OPIUM HABIT: LEADS TO MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The two stories which follow are taken from yesterday's issue of the Canton Times:

HIGH COST OF OPIUM DRIVES MAN TO SUICIDE.

A worker in a locksmith's shop on Shiu Hing Road, who is an opium fiend, finding it difficult to make both ends meet with the meagre wages he was receiving, committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a pair of scissors. Receiving not more than \$1 a day, half of which had to be spent on opium, while his family was denied the necessities of life, the man saw no other way of a better existence. Having excused himself from his fellow workers in the shop, the man retired to another part of the store and committed the deed. He was discovered too late to be saved, and when taken to hospital, he died as a result of the fatal wounds.

OPIUM SMOKER CONFESSES CRIME. A curious case was heard at police headquarters, when an opium smoker was brought before the police captain on a charge of opium smoking. Instead of pleading guilty to the charge, the man became hysterical and surprised the captain with the remark, "I did not murder him; he only died from illness." As the man was charged for smoking opium, and not for murder, the police captain was curious to know what was in the mind of the smoker. Further questioning brought the fact to light that the man had murdered a fellow opium smoker with an opium pipe and robbed the deceased of \$300. The captain was told that the corpse was secretly buried. The murder would not have been known had it not been for the guilty conscience of the murderer. He is now under arrest pending further investigation into the murder case.

"THE ENGLISHMAN" CENTENARY.

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

Calcutta's leading daily newspaper, *The Englishman*, has just celebrated its centenary, and has issued a supplement to mark the occasion. The journal has received congratulatory messages from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Montagu, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Burnham and many other men of note, as well as from *The Times*, *The Morning Post* and other leading English journals. The supplement gives a history, in brief, of the hundred years of the paper's existence, which, in a way, is the history of India. The occasion is, indeed, a memorable one, as *The Englishman*, alone among the English papers published in the East, can justly claim, in spite of the vicissitudes common to journalism, to have had an unbroken career of usefulness for a hundred years. What is more *The Englishman* has always maintained the best traditions of English journalism. Always accurate in its news columns, alert and alive to every activity, it has maintained in its editorial columns a poise which has won the respect and admiration even of those who have been as the poles apart from its views in politics. It is noteworthy that among those who sent congratulatory messages to the journal one finds the name of Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, a doughty opponent of all for which *The Englishman* stands in politics. *The Englishman* occupies a unique position among English papers in the East, also, by virtue of the fact that it has been inseparably connected with the Saunders family for three generations. The present occupier of the chair of the managing director of the paper, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, has, however, seen great changes take place in the system of editing and producing a paper in India. He has had to meet the demand for an up-to-date rotary printing machine producing 25,000 copies an hour, with a whole array of linotype machines. He has had to discard the old system of reporting events wholesale and employ experts as writers of special articles and as purveyors of news. How well the typographical improvements have been carried out is apparent from the get-up of the Centenary Supplement. The journal, in short, has given proof in abundance of its vitality. It deserves to go from strength to strength, particularly in these days of momentous changes in India.

THE LONDON "MATRIC."

SEVEN THOUSAND CANDIDATES.

No fewer than seven thousand candidates have been sitting for the London matriculation examination. It has been a strangely varied gathering of all classes, ages, and nationalities, struggling with the problems set with ingenuity by the examiners.

In the great halls at the former Imperial Institute, and the Royal Horticultural Hall, where Londoners have sat, you saw elderly men, eager girls, placid nuns, coloured natives of Africa, mingling with public school boys, some of the last-named being "knuts." The result of the examination will not be known until the end of July.

YOUR GLASSES SHOULD GIVE REST

and comfort to your eyes. If they do and if the mountings are properly adjusted, they are All Right. Do not be satisfied unless they are. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either Right or All Wrong. If your glasses are in need of changes, adjustments or repairs, send them to the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians (the originators of manufacturing Toric lenses in the Colony) located in 53, Queen's Road, Central. They have the equipment to adjust your glasses to a nicety.—Adv.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

Tuesday, 9th to Thursday, 11th August

9.15 p.m.

THE WONDERFUL DRAMATIC PRODUCTION

"THE VENGEANCE OF THE WILD"

Starring

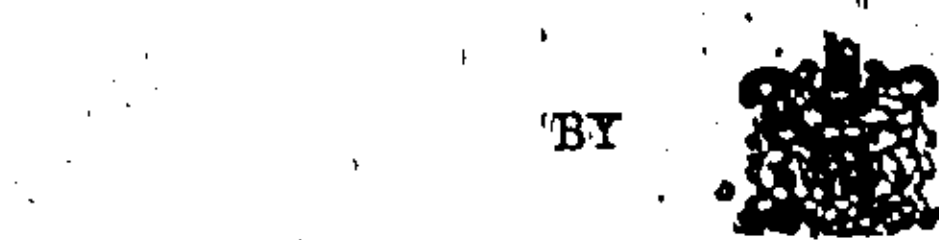
CHARLES WHELOCK & LORAIN OTTO.

Pathe's Gazette and Romeo & Juliet Comedy.

2.15 p.m. } 13th & 14th Episodes of MOON RIDERS.

7.15 p.m. "TO HONOUR & OBEY"

[1186]



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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUPREME COUNCIL.

HOPES OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

PARIS, August 9th.
There is a general feeling that the Supreme Council opened under favourable conditions. The atmosphere has greatly improved, as compared with a week ago.

Reuter is informed that Mr. Lloyd George expects to return to London on August 14th.

FRENCH EXPERTS DIFFER FROM BRITISH.

PARIS, August 9th.
M. La Roche (the French expert), criticising the British proposals, declared that they gave nine-elevenths of the Polish voters to Germany, and only two-elevenths to Poland.

M. Loucheur disputed the British contention as regards the industrial triangle, pointing out that Kettowitz, one of the principal towns, was the capital of the district of Pless, which had been unanimously allotted to Poland.

The Italian expert did not favour either solution. Nevertheless, he expressed the opinion that the British line was more in accordance with the results of the plebiscite than the French.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, August 8th.
The gravity of the discussions of the Supreme Council as affecting the Anglo-French Entente is the keynote of newspaper comment to-day. All the papers have editorials on the subject, unanimously declaring that Upper Silesia is the dominant question, and saying that this must be settled almost exclusively by the British and French delegates.

Le Petit Journal says it would be impudent to reckon on the benevolent effect of American and Italian mediation. The very principle of the Entente Cordiale is at stake.

Le Petit Parisien says that agreement on Upper Silesia is only attainable if the dogma of the indivisibility of the industrial region, which impressed British experts so strongly, is abandoned.

Le Journal urges the strategic side of the question, saying that adequate rampart must be established on Germany's eastern frontier.

Le Matin says that to make Upper Silesia German would mean the triumph of militarism.

COUNCIL HEARS EXPERTS.

PARIS, August 8th.
A communiqué states that the Supreme Council met at the Quai d'Orsay and heard statements by the commission of experts on Upper Silesia.

To-morrow the Council will hear the Allied High Commissioners at Oppeln regarding the present situation.

VIEWS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH EXPERTS.

PARIS, August 8th.
While the experts generally favoured the indivisibility of the industrial triangle in Silesia, M. La Roche, a French expert, pleaded for the division of the triangle and the allotment of the greater part to Poland.

Sir Cecil Hurst, the British expert, declared that 678 communes voted for Poland and 844 for Germany, the total votes being 469,000 for Poland and 707,000 for Germany.

Great Britain expressed the opinion, firstly, and to this France agreed, that the settlement should be based on communes; secondly, that enclaves must be avoided, and, thirdly, that communes are economically inseparable and must not be divided. Consequently, the industrial triangle should be allotted to Germany. Great Britain complains that, whereas seven-elevenths of the population voted in favour of Germany, the line proposed by France gave seven-elevenths of the territory to Poland, including Konigs-hutte, without allocating a single mine to Germany.

PROFITTEERING IN FRANCE.

"STERNEST MEASURES" CONTEMPLATED.

PARIS, August 8th (delayed).
The Government is considering the sternest measures to curb profiteering, especially in regard to meat.

AUSTRALIANS V. WARWICK.

ARMSTRONG IN GOOD FORM.

LONDON, August 8th.
At Birmingham in unsettled weather, on a soft wicket before nine thousand people, Warwickshire were dismissed for 133, Armstrong taking 5 wickets for 53. The Australians have scored 321 for 7. Barclay made 75 by vigorous hitting, including twelve fours, in 48 minutes. Macartney scored 72 in 110 minutes, scoring eight fours. Armstrong is 50 not out.

U.S. IMMIGRATION.

BELIEF FOR THOSE WAITING AT PORTS.

WASHINGTON, August 9th.
The Commissioner-General of the Bureau of Immigration has ordered that immigrants in excess of the July and August quotas now held up at various ports, be admitted under a personal bond and charged to the year's totals.

The order admits about a thousand immigrants.

LATEST CABLES.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

WHY JAPAN MADE RESERVATIONS.

LONDON, August 9th.

In a message from London to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, Colonel House declares that Japan's acceptance of the invitation to the Washington Conference was not so unreserved as might be, but her statesmen are proverbially cautious. She probably does not wish to be led into a discussion where matters relating to the Versailles Conference may be opened.

Colonel House admits that there are many ingredients for trouble between America and Japan, but it would be a sad failure for statesmanship if they ever bring war. Colonel House hopes that the conference may have a wider scope than the wording of the invitation indicates, notably, touching upon Germany, Russia and Near Eastern States, even though no attempt of a definite character has been made to bring them within the scope of any agreement reached.

EARLIER CABLES.

PREMIER NOT ABLE TO ATTEND.

PARIS, August 8th.
Interviewed by American journalists, Mr. Lloyd George said he would be unable to attend the disarmament conference at Washington on November 11th.

A DENIAL.

LONDON, August 8th.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris is authorised to state that neither the delegation nor the Embassy has made any statement respecting Mr. Lloyd George's intentions in regard to going to America. Moreover, Mr. Lloyd George received no American journalists.

CONJECTURES AS TO REASON.

LONDON, August 8th.
Mr. Lloyd George's announcement at Paris that he will not attend the Washington conference surprised London, where Government circles attribute the decision to the enormous accumulation of work requiring the Premier's personal attention in the autumn. It is further suggested that anticipated developments in the Irish situation caused a change of mind. A personage in close touch with Mr. Lloyd George said that the Premier had not given an inkling of his latest decision when he departed for Paris. Some were inclined to associate the change of plan with the possibility of a General Election in the autumn.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE'S HOPES.

VANCOUVER, August 8th.
Lord Northcliffe, prior to his departure for Honolulu, speaking at the Canadian Club on the subject of disarmament, referred to British Columbia as the nearest window through which one could look upon the Pacific and the whole Eastern world. On that horizon was one outstanding point—namely, President Harding's proposal that the Pacific give a lead to the rest of the world by becoming truly pacific through the limitation of armaments.

Lord Northcliffe said he believed that President Harding and Mr. Hughes, whom he saw at Washington, had the clearest understanding of the momentous character of the conference at Washington, which might well prove the greatest and most pregnant gathering of the kind ever held. Lord Northcliffe expressed the opinion that, if the delegates to the conference, truly and consistently, represented the desires of their respective nations, he was convinced that an agreement would be reached and an era of peace and prosperity be opened in the Pacific, while the example and advantages from it would result in an extension of the movement throughout the world. He was sailing in the next few months he would acquire through more direct study, than was possible at home, a better understanding of their nature—a knowledge of exactly where the points of danger lay.

His Lordship emphasised the fact that he felt that at no moment in modern history had mankind called more urgently than at present for earnest endeavour to rid humanity of the burden of armaments, and declared that failure would be a catastrophe.

LATER.

Lord Northcliffe has left for Honolulu.

COMMUNISM IN JUGO-SLAVIA.

ARREST OF 53 DEPUTIES.

PARIS, August 8th.
Le Journal learns from Belgrade that 53 Communist members of the Jugo-Slav Parliament have been arrested.

WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

GREEK WARSHIPS BOMBARD TURKISH PORTS.

LONDON, August 8th.
Reuter is informed that, in consequence of Turkish attacks upon foreigners on the Asia Minor coast, Greek warships bombarded Trabzon, Samun, and other ports. The effect is not known.

THE BURMA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

HEAVY FATALITY LIST.

RANGOON, August 8th.
The deaths in the railway accident reported on the 29th ult. now number 104. An inquiry has been opened.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, August 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, replying to Sir John Rees, asserted that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty did not provide for Japanese assistance to Great Britain in the event of internal disturbances in India.

Sir John Rees said that this is so contrary to what has been recently stated that the former version is almost believed, with the most serious consequences.

Mr. Harmsworth emphasised the fact that the impression was without foundation.

JAPAN'S POSITION IN CHINA.

LONDON, August 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Forrester asked whether it had been suggested that Japan's disabilities as to the right of emigration into British Columbia give her certain preferential rights in China, more especially in specific provinces.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Government was unaware of any such suggestion.

LATEST CABLES.

OBITUARY.

NEW HAVEN (CONNECTICUT),

August 9th.

The death is announced of Professor George Trumbull Ladd, the lecturer who delivered lectures before the Imperial Universities and Commercial Colleges of Japan in 1893, and, later, in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and elsewhere in India.

FIRE IN LONDON.

NO CONNECTION WITH DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, August 8th.

Scotland Yard, in a statement, says that the police are satisfied that the Stratford (London) fire was not connected with the unemployed.

The fire broke out a quarter mile from the place where the men held a demonstration.

EARLIER CABLES.

TIMBER-YARD ABLAZE.

LONDON, August 8th.

Glicksten's timber-yard at Stratford, in the London area, covering 31 acres, the largest in the United Kingdom, with stocks valued at a million sterling, was practically destroyed by fire, to-day, after a disturbance by some thousands of men, who applied for, and were unable to obtain, work in the yard.

By midday the yard was one huge flame, two hundred feet high in places.

THE IRISH OUTLOOK.

SINN FEIN APOLOGY.

LONDON, August 8th.

A remarkable sequel to the shooting of a constable at Belfast, on Saturday, has occurred. Mr. O'Duffy, the Sinn Fein truce officer for Ulster, called at the hospital and apologised. He said that the two civilian assassins were on patrol duty and were carrying arms in defiance of the prohibition, their excuse being that they were passing through a hostile district.

SINN FEIN COURIER IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 8th.
A courier from the Sinn Fein Cabinet, to-day, delivered a message to Mr. Lloyd George, who has not replied so far.

RELEASE OF MR. MCKEOWN.

LONDON, August 8th.
Mr. McKeown was released this evening, as his continued imprisonment threatened to wreck the Irish truce. Mr. de Valera made a statement before the release, saying that he did not think the refusal of the release was the result of the considered judgment of the English Cabinet, but merely the act of some subordinate.

It is understood that Mr. McKeown's release was not specially considered by the Cabinet, and the mission of the Sinn Fein courier who went to Paris to see Mr. Lloyd George ended happily.

INDIA'S TROUBLES.

GOVERNOR'S SOLEMN WARNING.

LONDON, August 8th.

One of the arrested men at Nanak Sahib, in connection with the fighting there, has confessed how a priest secretly collected hundreds of good fighters, including Pathans, who massacred the Sikhs when the latter arrived. The priest rode a horse and carried a pistol, and directed and participated in the slaying. All the dead Sikhs were burned, except four.

The Governor of Bombay is welcoming the non-Brahmins' offer of co-operation in quelling violence, solemnly warning the leaders of the anti-Government campaign of the consequences, if they did not abandon their attempts to subvert law and order. He said that Press and platform attacks had passed legitimate bounds. Lawlessness had increased, but the Government, however, intended to continue its patient and tolerant policy.

NEW LICENSING ACT.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, August 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin announced that on the impending operation of the new Licensing Act the existing restrictions regarding price, quality, and description of liquors have been removed.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIA'S FLIGHT.

A HARROWING STORY.

LONDON, August 9th.

Mr. F. L. Thompson, the representative of the American Relief Administration for the Brest-Litovsk and Pinsk area, has arrived in London and says that when he left refugees were pouring into Brest-Litovsk at the rate of 2,000 daily. They had nowhere to live except in ramshackle dug-outs, in which many crawled to die.

Many were unable to walk owing to swollen bodies and legs due to starvation. Mr. Thompson said that in one town he found ten of the wealthiest families living on bread made of straw, mud and grass. Thousands of others were living on soup made from grass.

A telegram from Riga, via Copenhagen, says that there were 130,000 deaths from cholera in Russia to the end of July.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

BIG DROP IN SALES.

LONDON, August 8th.
The fifth annual report of the National Savings Committee states that £44,000,000 of savings certificates were sold in 1920, as compared with £79,000,000 in 1919. The decrease is attributed to trade depression and unemployment.

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

POSITION REGARDING MESSRS. RYLANDS.

LONDON, August 8th.

Financial writers point out in connection with the trade losses mentioned in the report of the 8th instant that Messrs. Rylands are able to claim a refund of over £1,200,000 excess profits duty; therefore, the actual loss is only £68,000.

M.P.'S TRAGIC DEATH.

LONDON, August 8th.

Mr. T. Winttingham, Independent Liberal Member for Louth, fell down dead this evening in the Reading Room of the House of Commons.

The House adjourned as a mark of respect.

PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE.

NEW RECORD OF ADVANCEMENT.

In a general summary, prefacing the Twentieth Annual Report (1920) of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands Mr. Adriano Hernandez, director of agriculture, writes:—

It is gratifying to state that never before in the history of Philippine agriculture has there been greater prosperity among the farmers, nor has there been a year in which greater progress has been made in agriculture, than that of the year 1920. The increase in area planted to crops, the corresponding increase in yield, and the stupendous increase in value received, make a new record in advancement for this important industry. There are many causes leading up to this remarkable development. The Good Campaign which has been carried on for some time is an important factor. This has been aided by the Rice and Cane Fund which has stimulated increased production of these important cereals. The introduction of modern tractors and gang plows has become quite general in the sugar-producing provinces and will no doubt be extended to the rice fields more generally just as soon as irrigation projects are completed. Selecting the most important factor in increasing yields. The upgrading of livestock by the importation of pure bred sires has had a share in improving conditions. The establishment and remarkable growth of Rural Credit among the small farmers has taught many of them the much-needed habit of saving a part of their scanty funds and has furnished financial aid to many members who could not have obtained it otherwise. The establishment of poultry-raising stations, thus making the Bureau's field force of farm advisers and agricultural inspectors, has brought a better knowledge of farming to those most interested. There have been no serious invasions of locusts, due to the activities of the work of the Plant Pest Control Division, which has likewise organised a plant quarantine service to prevent the introduction of plant pests through importation. There are many other causes that have contributed to the general prosperous condition of agriculture, but the above are among the most outstanding. That there may be no question as to the advancement made in Philippine agriculture during recent years and more especially during the year of 1920, the following figures are quoted:—From the year 1910 to 1920 there was an increase of 4 per cent. in area in cultivation for the leading crops, rice, abaca, sugar, coconuts, and tobacco. During the five-year period, 1915-1919, the average yields of these crops per hectare were as a whole 31 per cent. greater than those for the preceding five-year period, 1910-1914, and the yield per hectare for the year 1920 was 4 per cent. above that for the high period of 1915-1919, notwithstanding the damage sustained through typhoons and floods. The above figures give some idea of the advance that has been made both in area, and in yield, but an even greater gain has been made in value. The following table showing the value of the six leading crops of the Islands, tells the story eloquently. Note the steady yet swift upward climb.

The value is stated in Philippine (the Filipino being equal to 50 U.S. cents).

Total value, 6 crops.

1915 133,065,339
1916 179,341,378
1917 344,178,473
1918 361,940,449
1919 438,608,576
1920 687,121,502

Much of this increase in money value of Philippine products was unquestionably due to prevailing high prices during and after the World War, but it should be remembered that there was also an increase in hectareage and in yield, which cannot be attributed to price inflation. The agricultural accomplishments of the year 1920 will no doubt stand as a record for some years to come.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE END OF THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 29th.

CHINA FAMINE FUND.

This week the work of the China Famine Relief Fund Committee draws to an end. The Committee came into being at a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London at the close of last year, and a total sum of £40,000 has been sent from here to China for relief of sufferers of the famine. Considering the immense distress in the famine districts, the amount subscribed does not, perhaps, seem strikingly large; but there was no means of bringing the extent and appalling character of the distress home to people except by occasional letters or paragraphs in the Press.

The average Briton regards China as something exceedingly remote, and only by means of special propaganda could more funds have been obtained—and that would involve heavy expenditure.

On the eve of the closing of the Fund, an appeal was issued for final contributions signed by Sir John Jordan, chairman of the Committee; Sir Charles Addis, treasurer; and Mr. Nelson Bittan, acting hon. secretary. Subscribers, they say, "have by their generosity assisted in the great work of feeding the hungry; they have saved many lives by their gifts; and they have still further strengthened the bonds of friendship which have so long existed between China and this country. The fact that all classes of the community have co-operated in the effort is a great cause for satisfaction."

Visitors from your side of the world to England will be apt to discover this year that there is no appreciable lessening in hotel charges in London or provincial centres. During the later stages of war hotel tariffs were advanced, and they have since been maintained, and they will not be lowered until pressure of circumstances compels a reduction. As a general rule it can be said the familiar plea, "the higher cost of living" covers a multitude of sins of extortion, but it is at about time that reductions were apparent.

I am told that, in order to keep up rates, rings have been formed among the hotel and boarding house fraternities in all parts of the country, so as to prevent the visitor who thinks—probably with good cause—he (or she) is being fleeced at the Grand Hotel from getting better terms by applying for accommodation at the sign of Golden Hind or the King's Head.

London used to be famed as the cheapest city in the world in which to live. The boast is no longer true. Perhaps one of these days, before we all die from exhaustion under the burden of excessive taxation, a change for the better will come about. In the meantime what are we to think of the Gordon Hotels, Ltd., appointing a head waiter at £1,000 per annum—and a "Controller of cock-tail bars" at the same comfortable figure. The latter seems a particularly soft job, and the wonder is with so many "experts" about any salary should be considered necessary. However that may be, it is fairly evident that money is not lacking in the Hotel trade.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

Owing to the demand for more economy on the part of the Government, some of the great schemes launched at the close of the war are being modified or abandoned altogether. Housing is one of them. Local authorities were urged to engage in vast housing schemes, and indeed they had no option but to obey. If they refused, the higher powers threatened to do the work and levy the whole cost on the local ratepayers. The idea was to get houses for the working classes regardless of cost, and the Government estimate was for at least 500,000 to meet the more pressing requirements of the country.

But the cost has proved to be prohibitive. Owing to the price of building materials and labour, small dwellings that could be erected before the war for £200 to £250 have cost £1,000 and over. Naturally the rent required to pay interest on capital charges is beyond the means of manual workers. The rents range from 30/- to 25/- per week. In these circumstances an uneconomic rent is fixed, and the difference between this and an economic rent is made up out of the rates.

Of course, this kind of thing could not go on indefinitely. The policy of the Government is now entirely different from what it has been. Building schemes are held up, no new schemes will be passed, and in future the business of building houses will be left to private enterprise. The policy behind State housing was unsound, as so many other State schemes have proved to be, and is to-day costing the taxpayer £10,000,000 per annum. This is why the Income-tax is six shillings in the pound!

COAL STRIKE ENDED.

The coal strike has ended at last, and the point to note is that, so far as the public generally are concerned, there is little interest in the terms of settlement than in the fact that the settlement has been arrived at. The stoppage, lasting about three months, had the effect of causing the public—or a large section—to become indifferent. This attitude handicapped the Government, and made their task all the more difficult.

The settlement is on purely economic grounds. The pool has been abandoned. The Government concede the ten millions, or, at any rate they have conceded a sum up to that amount in order that the standard wage in poorer districts shall be maintained. Wages are a first claim on the industry, and 33 per cent.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK'S LOSSES.

DISASTROUS EXCHANGE CONTRACTS.

Mr. E. W. Wilson, general manager of the Philippine National Bank, has issued a statement that the bank has settled its losses arising out of exchange contracts made with Shanghai banks, amounting to \$3,538,254 gold.

"Of this amount," he said in a signed statement, "slightly in excess of 10 per cent. has been paid and the balance, as per statement below, is to be paid in nine semi-final installments:—

American Express Co.	173,308.95
Asia Banking Corporation	135,917.95
Banque Industrielle de Chine	230,768.35
Chartered Bank of India	
Australia and China	119,632.65
Chinese American Bank of Commerce	15,561.67
Equitable Trust Co. New York	315,004.60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	161,945.31
International Banking Corporation	704,983.80
Mitsui Bank Ltd.	41,948.29
Nedelandisch Ind. Handelsbank	571,714.11
Nedelandisch Ind. Maatschappij	265,150.80
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank	80,143.04
Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.	28,092.58
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.	1,109,149.87
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	1,051,303.10
	\$5,004,432.00
Amount already paid	533,822.25
	\$5,538,254.25

While this loss is very large, it can be and will be met," said a man interested in the settlement, "and the Philippine National Bank re-established in the confidence of the people at home and abroad."

"The experience of the Philippine National Bank in Shanghai is another proof that bank regulations do not make a bank and that government ownership of its capital stock is not a safeguard against losses. Its experience does illustrate, however, that the success of a bank, whether located in Shanghai, Manila or Constantinople, depends upon the integrity, the industry, the experience and the ability of those who manage the bank."

"With Shanghai's intricate financial banking system and its treacherous exchange market, none but a thoroughly experienced banker should ever have been placed in charge of the branch of the national bank."

"It has been apparent that the Shanghai branch was not serving any commercial purpose for the Philippine Islands; that there is no prospect of a banking profit within the immediate future, and that the resources of the institution should be conserved to take care of its necessities. Therefore the Shanghai branch will now be closed, possibly retaining an agency there so long as the agency is profitable."

"In view of the many statements made by the press here and elsewhere concerning our Shanghai losses (many of which were exaggerated) taken with the fact that the Philippine government owns 9 per cent. of the capital stock of the Philippine National Bank, the above statement, in my judgment, is warranted."—*Manila Bulletin*.

PANIC AT A WEDDING PARTY.

On July 11th at Sholapur (India), the G.I.P. Railway Institute was the scene of great panic and consternation when a wedding entertainment of a railway official, Mr. Sullivan, of the Local Department, was being held there.

From an early hour in the evening the weather was threatening and it developed into hard rain with thunder and lightning. Suddenly a violent electrical storm, as lightning struck the building through an iron pointer above the roof, piercing through and damaging the wall. Several ladies faint owing to the sudden shock and confusion prevailed.

One woman servant, who happened to be leaning against the wall witness the dancing, was unfortunately killed instantaneously. The entertainment was thus abruptly brought to a close. Damage to the building was slight.

of the output proceeds must go to men, and the remaining 17 to the owners. The miners themselves consent to a deduction of 2/- per cwt in July, 25/- in August, and 2s. in September. But certainly not least, the settlement is to be binding on all parties a December 31st, 1922.

BEATEN BUT NOT DISCHARGED.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.)

Paris, June 27th.

Those who work behind the scenes of the designing world of Paris and those who have means for peeping at what goes on in these strictly-guarded domains know already that straw will be favoured by milliners during the coming season. Such news amounts almost to the importance of an announcement of a revolution, for straw to any great extent has been banished for so long from the millinery world in favour of velvet and lace, leather and satin and any other material which clever fingers were capable of shaping into a shape resembling some form or other of head-gear.

Soft pedal straws and *liège* will be more worn than others, because their softness will permit of their being twisted and rolled into the more or less fantastic shapes that will continue to be worn during the season. The line of frocks and costumes is inclined towards such a degree of simplicity that milliners establish a *jeu de mœurs* by fashioning hats that are anything but simple either in their line or their decoration. For this reason, then, the softer and more pliable types of straw will be the vogue. In order to be more decorative, the shiny types will also be chosen, and many of the others will even be varnished or lacquered so as to appear as gay and joyous as possible.

The hat with the hard, straight line seems to have disappeared completely, at least for the time being, as the most popular of any fashion is, after all, only a temporary commodity and is bound sooner or later to be superseded by another. Just now, however, hats that curve or dip unexpectedly, hats that crumple up into no definite shape at all on the wearer's head, and almost any other amusing fantasy that the prolific imagination of Parisian milliners is capable of creating are dubbed fashionable. Milliners are even contriving to fashion toque- and 'tam'o' shanter shapes out of straw, and going further by trimming them with pompoms and fringe made of the softer types of this material.

Following the tendency towards bright and shiny materials, satin will figure extensively in the new models. Very often it will be mixed with straw either as trimming or actually forming part of the shape. A crown of satin with a brim of straw or *vice versa* will not be as unusual a combination.

Ribbon, also, will be made up into hats of every type, the richer quality ribbons, such as satin, corded and moiré being chosen. Very elegant looking models are being made from wide width of moiré ribbon with a satin back. Such hats are bound to remain in favour throughout the entire season, as ribbon is the whole less expensive than other materials and its answer to the dual demand for softness and shininess. The one fear is that, for these reasons, ribbon hats will become too popular, therefore, in case of this emergency, it is up to the woman who wishes to be in the vanguard of fashion to provide herself with a ribbon hat before they become the common property of the midwint.

Veils will still be in favour this season, and lace will also continue to figure as trimming on hats as well as on dresses. Lace veils embroidered in colours to match one's dress are very decorative and add a charming and simple note of trimming to the most ordinary of shapes. A most effective hat I saw recently was in black moiré ribbon, with a gathered crown and a wide brim pleated at the sides and turned over back and front; the only trimming was provided by a black fillet mesh veil embroidered with big motifs worked in geranium pink and royal blue shades to harmonise with embroidery in the same colours decorating the dress.

The craze for monkey fur, which at this stage can surely be regarded as a phenomenon, shows no signs whatever of abating, and milliners intend to trim their hats with it and edge their veils with it during the whole of the coming season. Those people who look after the important side of novelties and accessories are making handbags of material to match the hats and, if these are trimmed with monkey fur, they are adding it as a decoration to their bags. *Crimp de Chine* will be used by dress-makers and milliners alike, the latter being inclined to reserve it for the construction of hats of the mushroom type. Taffetas, also, will be used in this way.

Speaking of taffetas reminds me that this becoming fabric will come back into favour again after its short banishment, this time in the form of shot silk taffetas. Delightful models are already to be seen fashioned with many quaint little frills and flounces. It will be a common sight to see frock, hat and parasol made from the same width of shot taffetas, as well as a handbag to match.

Snake skin in the latest freak of fashion, but it is doubtful whether it will ever become a definite note in the scheme of things sartorial. Shoes made of snakeskin, or of this fantastic skin mixed with suede or patent leather, are quite numerous; bags and vanity cases also figure in snakeskin, and the more ultra-smart of society are venturing forth in gloves fashioned of it. Such parades, however, are still sufficiently original to cause people to turn round and to stare when they see them.

A visit to any of the smart dress-parades shows that the silhouette is undergoing a gradual but definite change. Skirts are decidedly longer and fuller. The draped skirt is a note that will remain yet for some time to come. Nothing is more becoming and picturesque when well designed and carried out by a *connoisseur*, but nothing is more fatal when left in the hands of an amateur. Drapings that incline towards one side are popular, and the irregular skirt is quite a usual feature of this type.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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The one feature which appears to refuse to change is the waist-line. To be sure designers please themselves by moving it up and down occasionally to suit their models, but its width is an established fact they do not tamper with. Mostly, it does not exist at all, and is merely suggested by a girdle or belt placed anywhere below or above but mostly below the real waistline that the designer chooses. The modern woman is too fond of sport and dancing to renounce a fashion which allows her the maximum of freedom and even, if she choose, an absence from the confinement of a corset. And, apparently, as long as Youth continues to dominate Age as it is now doing the reign of the waistless dress will be assured.

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M. KOBAYASHI,
Agent,
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,
Tel. No. 155.**LEAGUE OF NATIONS.****GENERAL SMUTS'S PLEA FOR
DISARMAMENT.**

Four Dominion Prime Ministers—Mr. W. M. Hughes (Commonwealth of Australia), Mr. Meighen (Canada), Mr. W. J. Massey (New Zealand), and General Smuts (Union of South Africa), as well as Mr. Satr, representing India, accepted the invitation of the League of Nations Union to a dinner arranged in their honour, at the Hyde Park Hotel, on June 30th. The chair was occupied by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, a former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In all, there were between 600 and 700 guests.

The Chairman, proposing "The League of Nations," said the League had its critics. There were people who asked if it was possible that anything so new was really going to succeed. One answer was that it was precisely because it was new that they believed it should succeed. If the experience and suffering of the war did not make some new things and some better things possible for nations, we should have failed to have learned by the experience of the war and nations as well as individuals if they failed to go forward must go back. (Hear, hear.)

The League of Nations was the embodiment of the recognition by its members of the fact of interdependence. (Cheers.) The United States and Canada had together set the world the greatest example of reduction of armaments that we had ever had. They had between them thousands of miles of frontier, and maintained a frontier force on either side. (Cheers.) That had a certain application to sea-power also. Before the war we had often to consider anxiously British naval policy, and we came to the conclusion that what was essential for us was to build to an European standard which should prevent the communications of the British Empire ever being threatened from Europe. We made that our standard. We were then asked, "Where will you stop? Will you build against the United States?" His own personal answer was then, and still was, "No. I would keep the same standard we have always had, and say to the United States, 'We will join with you in a discussion on reduction of armaments, but we do not regard your naval building as affecting our naval building, and we do not go into the discussion with you about the size of the United States fleet. Somewhere between us is a water frontier, and we regard it precisely as Canada regards her land frontier.' (Cheers.) For us, particularly, it was most important that competition in armaments should not arise in Europe again. Unless we strengthen and maintain the League of Nations we should presently have again the beginning of that competition in Europe, with the same result. (Cheers.)

General Smuts said the English League of Nations Union in its great work was proceeding in the right way; it had begun with the education of the people and the formation of a network of societies throughout the country. It was a slow process, but the only one which would, in the end, lead to enduring results. Was the League a live institution, he asked—or was it mere, unpractical idealism? All the great dynamic ideas which moved society took time to germinate and develop, as witness the British Empire. They were now dealing with an idea which was the greatest of all, an idea which would work the greatest revolution that the human race had ever seen. (Cheers.) It would take a long time, but it would go hand in hand with very far-reaching social and political changes all over the world. They stood not for a mere barren abstract idea, not for a mere political conception. They stood for a great vital force which was born in the throes of the Great War, and when they looked around the world to-day and saw how much of the aspirations had been realised—that there was remaining of the great hopes which actuated them in those dark days—it seemed to him that the League of Nations, small, insignificant as it was, was the only survival of the great idealism of that period. (Cheers.)

In supporting the League," he said, "we are proving our loyalty to that great spirit that saw us through the dark days; we are proving our loyalty to the sacrifices that were made by millions of our best."

To all the criticisms addressed to him on the subject of the League, he had only one answer—"What else do you propose?" (Cheers.) There were only two ways in the world; force and understanding. We had proved force to the uttermost; we had seen it reduce the world to a mass of ruins. It was not a case of argument. There were the most terrible facts revealed in the history of the world, and they asked if this was the result of force in the last great war what would happen if a similar catastrophe again overwhelmed mankind? When they asked what was the alternative to their "dreams" and "visions" he submitted there was nothing left but the way of understanding this way of conference, friendship, amity, and co-operation among nations, which was the basis of the League. (Cheers.) The British Empire was to-day a league of nations resting on ideas of equality, freedom, consultation, and conference. Although in the League of Nations they were trying a vaster experiment which would take much longer to bring to full fruition, he had no doubt, that in the end that larger experiment would succeed, as had the smaller. (Cheers.)

Undoubtedly many people were disappointed to-day in the League. In his view two things were wrong with it. The first was the map; when he looked at the area covered by countries which did not belong to it, he knew what was wrong with the League. (Cheers.) Considering what Germany and Russia had stood for in the world, and what the United States of America stood for to-day, one could understand to what extent this great institution must be supported so long as such large tracts were left on the map not covered by the flag of the League. "We may be influenced still by the after-effects and the passions of the war," said General Smuts, "but make no mistake about it, if we want to make a success of the League, the sooner we admit all the old enemy countries the better. (Loud cheers.) Another thing that is wrong with the League is this: It appears to me, judging from a distance of 6,000 miles, from such facts as filter through to me, that the League of Nations is not sufficiently supported by the Great Powers. (Cheers.) The Great Powers reserve all their energies and favours for the rival institution of the Supreme Council. My appeal to the Great Powers is this: That for the sake of the world, for the sake of that great cause which is burnt into the very hearts of men, they should give all the support possible to the Council of the League of Nations." Great questions had to be settled. Let them use the new machinery to which they were pledged by a mass of sacred treaty rights; let the Covenant of the League of Nations be just as sacred to them as all the other treaties. (Cheers.) He was sure that if the people of Europe saw to it that their Governments did justice to the League, it would soon acquire an authority which would make it the most powerful institution in Europe.

He thought it most important that the League should function actively. Already it had a most creditable record, but the time had come when it must tackle some job of first-class importance and must see it through. There was one such piece of work, perhaps the most important that could be done to-day in the world for human welfare, which fell within the proper functions of the League. He referred to disarmament. Why should not the League undertake this job? If the League were to deal with this subject effectively it would be doing a service of the highest order to humanity. But it would do more; it could do nothing better to put itself in the affections and gratitude of the world. (Cheers.) The nations to-day were ground down with taxation. All over the British Empire our nations were groaning under an intolerable load. What was the future to be? The struggle of the future would be economic, and those nations which entered for the race in armaments would lag far behind. Our trade competitors had been disarmed, but we went gaily on, carrying old burdens, bound down by the old letters. "We are committing suicide," he continued. "If the League of Nations were to take up this task and impose on the rest of the world the condition of disarmament which has been imposed on Germany, I think it would be doing a great service." He expressed the opinion that America would not, for a moment, resent the presentation of such proposals by the Council of the League. On the contrary, it was not improbable that this question of disarmament might be the bridge by which America would walk over from her position of isolation to that of human service, which she could reach in connection with the League. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, he said he did not hold that the League had assumed its final form. It was not a cast-iron institution, but a living, growing organism which would adjust itself to the developing requirements of our international life. He was not oversanguine for the immediate future. The atmosphere for peace institutions was very difficult, but he believed that if they resolutely continued on the road on which they had set out this great idea—which was no longer an idea—would guide the nations of the world into paths of peace and days much better than had been seen in our lifetime. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., said he agreed with every word that General Smuts had uttered. (Hear, hear.) The League was a severely practical institution. These were the framers of its provisions had in their minds all those ideals, all those attempts, and endeavoured to avoid those which were impractical, and to put into the covenant only such provisions as were honestly believed could be effectually carried out.

Mr. Balfour, proposing "The League of British Nations," said that when he was young there was a great body of critics who held the view that as soon as the British Empire reached the stage of development which we had now attained, when its units exercised the responsible freedom to which they were the national heirs, it would not be able to withstand the storms. Yet the greatest storm the world had ever seen had burst upon this loose-knit fabric, and it had been resisted by the aid of its different communities. The men of little faith were grossly wrong. Let us not listen to those who prophesied naught, but evil things. The League of Nations had only been in existence eighteen months, yet some people did not think it had done enough, and said, "Let us go back to the old, well-tried system" (laughter)—the old system which had existed from the time of the anthropoid ape to 1918. (Laughter.) That was a pitiable creed. He could recommend no better medicine to those who suffered from this disease of scepticism than the study of what the Empire had done, and what he hoped it might be always prepared to do in the future. He did not wholly agree with General Smuts in all he had said, but he did share his faith in the great experiment that was now being tried. (Cheers.) It was the beginning of a hope. Every man was doing a service to humanity who did not allow his hopes to be extinguished by the passing difficulties from which all great enterprises suffered.

Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Premier, said there was no reason to despair of the League of Nations. There was no lessening of confidence in the League in Canada. (Cheers.) They believed it was bound to continue. It would probably alter its constitution as the years went on, and widen its area of usefulness. (Hear, hear.) His Highness the Maharaja of Cutch spoke on behalf of India.

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SHANGHAI & Tientsin via SWATOW	...	"TUNGSHING"	Thurs.	11th Aug.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	"CHAKSANG"	Tues.	12th Aug.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	...	"KWONGSANG"	Fri.	12th Aug.	Noon
MANILA	...	"YUENSANG"	Fri.	12th Aug.	3 p.m.
Tientsin via WEIHAIWEI & C'ROO	...	"CHONGSHING"	Sat.	13th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI	...	"HANGSANG"	Sat.	13th Aug.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	...	"MINGSANG"	Tues.	16th Aug.	10 a.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	...	"FOCKSANG"	Tues.	16th Aug.	10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 tons steamers s.s. "HIBSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kndat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 11th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	...	21st Aug.
M.V. "GLENARIFA"	...	4th Sept.
M.V. "GLENARIF"	...	30th Sept.
S.S. "CAENARYONSHIRE"	...	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARIFA"	...	21st Aug.
M.V. "GLENARIFA"	...	4th Sept.
M.V. "GLENARIFA"	...	30th Sept.
M.V. "GLENARIFA"	...	10th Oct.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Tel. No. 21 and 5 or 22 and 2696.

Cable Address

Kawakisen, Kobe.

Bentley's A.R.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sansam;

2244, 2653.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWAKAMI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA.

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 2, Bunko Yama,

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

August 7th.
Kam Fung, Chinese str., 440 tons.
 Capt. O. Noguera, from K. C. Wan
 with a general cargo.—Globe Nav.
 Co.

August 8th.
Souha Maru, Japanese str., 1,000 tons.
 Capt. K. Fukui, from Swatow, with a
 general cargo.—O.S.K.

August 9th.
Arratoon, British str., 2,331 tons.
 Capt. R. Liddle, from Singapore,
 with a general cargo.—Mackinnon,
 Mackenzie & Co.

Chitetsu Maru, Japanese str., 240 tons.
 Capt. M. Inoue, from Tamsui, with
 coal.—Man Wing.

Hakodate Maru, Japanese str., 5,302 tons.
 Capt. C. Hideshima, from Moji, with
 a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Szechuen, British str., 1,591 tons. Capt.
 Wm. Benson, from Canton, with a
 general cargo.—B. & S.

Taiho Maru, Japanese str., 1,353 tons.
 Capt. S. Tanaka, from Canton, in
 ballast.—M.B.K.

Taito Maru, Japanese str., 1,915 tons.
 Capt. J. Mikami, from Chingwaatow,
 with coal.—Doddwell & Co.

Tongking, British str., 1,173 tons. Capt.
 R. Buteman, from Swatow and
 Shanghai, with a general cargo.—
 J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES

August 9th.
Borneo Maru, for Moji.
Cheongching, for Canton.
China, for Shanghai.

Chitetsu Maru, for Macao.
Euador, for Shanghai.
Hakata Maru, for Singapore.

Hakata Maru, for Sandakan.
Hakata Maru, for Swatow.
Jade, for Pakhoi.

Kanyang, for K. C. Wan.
Kanyang, for Tientsin.
Kanyang, for Swatow.

Mogami Maru, for Canton.
Sato Maru, for Canton.
Szechuen, for Shanghai.

Taiho Maru, for Wakamatsu.
Taimanek, for Shanghai.
Tungking, for Canton.

Yangtze, for Hongkong.
Yodo Maru, for Canton.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. **Arratoon** arrived on August
 9th:—Lieut. Worley, Lieut. Hervey and
 Mr. G. Naves.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. **Empress of Russia** arrived
 at Manila on August 9th, at 7 a.m., was
 to leave there at midnight, and is due
 at Hongkong on August 11th, at 11 a.m.

The T.K.K. s.s. **Siberia Maru** arrived
 at Yokohama on the 7th instant and
 sails 10th instant for Hongkong via
 Dairen and Shanghai, being due at this
 port 21st instant.

The T.K.K. s.s. **Persia Maru** arrived
 at Dairen on the 6th instant and sails
 7th instant for San Francisco via Kobe,
 Yokohama and Honolulu.

VESSELS' EXPECTED.

A. Apcar (British India), due August
 10th.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.
Empress of Russia, due August 11th,
 8 a.m.

Eumacrus (Blue Funnel), due August 29th.
Eurymachus (Blue Funnel), due Sep-
 tember 3rd.

Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), due August
 17th.
Hakata (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.

Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 18th.
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.
Kleis (N.Y.K.), due August 13th.

Monteagle (C.P.O.S.), due August 14th.
Proterius (Blue Funnel line), due
 August 14th.

Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due September
 8th.
Taiyuan, from Australia, due August
 20th.

Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Australia,
 due August 18th.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR
**STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUS-
 TRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
 MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
 & LONDON.**

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia,
 Persian Gulf, Continental, American,
 and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain
 Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mails,
 will be despatched from this Port on or about
 SATURDAY, the 20th, August, 1921, taking
 Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Mail and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France
 and London (under arrangement) will be
 transhipped at Bombay in the Mail Steamer
 proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3
 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and
 value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE
 & CO., Agents.**

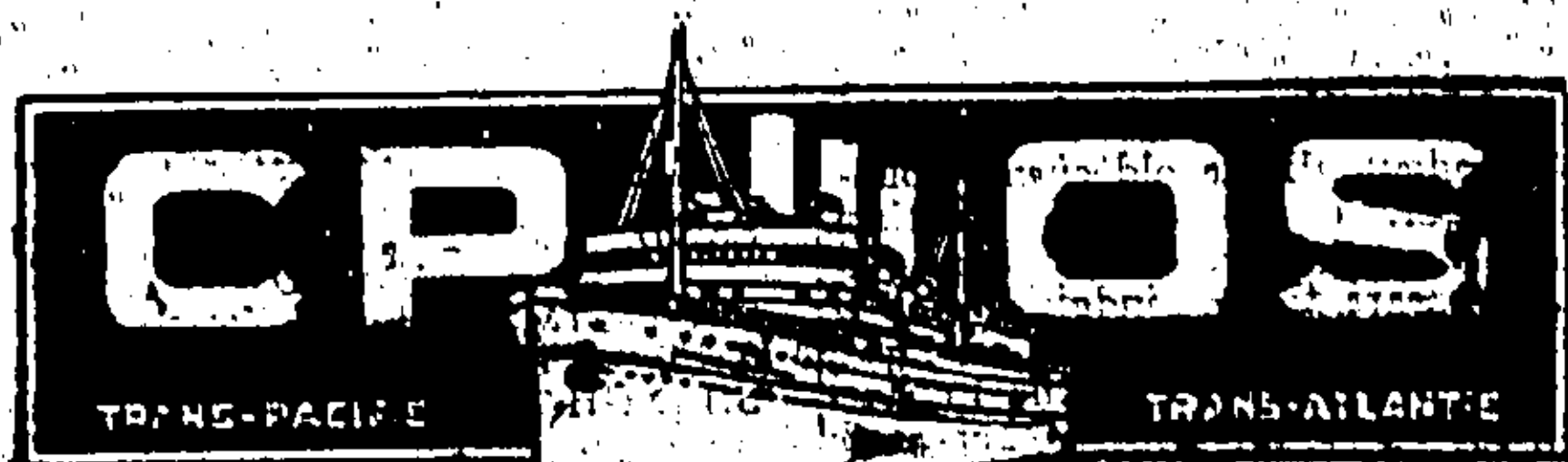
Hongkong, July 14th, 1921. [119]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG
 WEEKLY PRESS**, July to December
 1920.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the **Hongkong Daily Press Office.**



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 18
Montezale	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montezale	Oct. 26	Nov. 13	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London,
 Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through
 reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary,
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For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU; and
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 LIBERTAD, CORINTO, BALBOA, CRISTOBAL, KINGSTON & HAVANA.
AMERICAN STEAMERS.

"EUADOR" ... sailing Aug. 10th, 1921.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.
 Telephone No 141. Cable Address "SOLANO"

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

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Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU

AMERICAN STEAMERS

"EMPIRE STATE" ... Noon, Aug. 31st.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

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Freight and Passenger.

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 CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

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Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore,
 Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bixita, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore,
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AN UNSUBSIDIZED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NANKING"

Oct. 22nd Aug. 9th Sept. 18th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"

Aug. 31st Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San

Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PARSON'S BUILDING, 100 HONG KONG STREET.

TELEPHONE, PARSONS DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FRANKLIN DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU
 THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 15th, at 11 A.M.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 27th.
TENYO MARU	20,000	Sept. 9th.
KORSA MARU	20,000	Sept. 20th.
PERSIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 15th, at 10.30 A.M.

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GINYO MARU	15,500	About Aug. 25th
ANYO MARU	15,500	Sept. 25th

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)

"West Ison" ... 30th Aug.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI).

JAPAN & HONOLULU

"West Jena" ... 30th Aug.

*Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or

Seattle for weekly sailings to

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.

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(45)

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS FROM ESTIMATED DATE OF DEPARTURE WILL LEAVE FOR

ON OR ABOUT

FOR

TJILIWONG HONGKONG 11th port 13th Aug. BELAWAN-Deli/JAVA

TJIRINI JAVA 12th Aug. 17th Aug. SHANGHAI

TJILEBOET JAPAN 15th Aug. 19th Aug. JAVA

TJIBODAS JAVA 21st Aug. 25th Aug. SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation

for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon

Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

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7

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SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

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Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND

MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

Steamers Loading For Sailing on or about

"RADJA" ... Aug. ... AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Aug.

"TJISONDARI" ... Sept. ... ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 25th Sept.

"ALDERAMIN" ... Oct. ... ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 24th Oct.

"BOEROE" ... Nov. ... AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Nov.

For full particulars please apply to—

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast

freight steamers

For

BOSTON

and/or

NEW YORK

S.S. "TUSCAN PRINCE" ... 16th Sept. (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESSE (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

St. George's Building.

Telephone 2145.

Telegrams "Farprince."

(1)

WEATHER REPORT.

August 9th. at 11.32.—Fog has in-
 creased slightly from Shanghai to Tientsin
 and from Tientsin to Yankow. It is nearly
 stationary over Japan and the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
 ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.63 inch. Total
 since January 1st, 73.53 inches against an
 average of 56.06 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours of
 noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT

Hongkong to Gap Rock { E. wind, moderate.

Formosa Channel { The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook { The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan { The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AUGUST 9TH, 1921.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Vladivostok 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Nemuro 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Hakodate 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Tokyo 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Kobe 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Nagasaki 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Kagoshima 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Oshima 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Naha 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Ishigaki 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Bonin Island 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Weihaiwei 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85 100 100 100 100

Hankow 6 a.m. 29.76 75 85

DISAPPEARING ICE.

DAIRY FARM SUSPECT OTHER AGENCIES THAN HEAT.

STORES SELLING BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

The Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., initiated a prosecution before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, in which they alleged conspiracy between one of their employees and a Chinese grocery firm to remove ice from the Company's East Point factory without paying for it. The defendants were: Lau Kam, ice-cutter and tallyman at the factory, who was charged with stealing 100 lbs. of ice on August 5th; the second and third defendants were, respectively, a coolie of the Wing Fuk grocery store, and the proprietor of the establishment, who were charged with receiving the ice.

Mr. M. H. Turner (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. F. X. D'Almada defended the tallyman, and Mr. A. E. Hall the two alleged receivers.

SUSPICION AROUSED.

Mr. Turner explained to the Magistrate that, for some time past, the Dairy Farm had noticed that certain shops in Hongkong had been selling ice at prices at which the Dairy Farm could not make the ice, much less sell it. In consequence of this, they instructed their watchman to go down to their East Point factory and see if the disappearance of any ice could be traced. The watchman kept observation on August 3rd, 4th and 5th. On August 3rd and 4th, he noticed a coolie, in the employ of the Wing Fuk firm, and another man, taking ice from the factory to the Wing Fuk firm's shop. On the 5th, he saw them again and stopped them. The coolie said he had just received the ice. Asked if he had paid for it, he said "No." He was then asked if he had an order book and he said "No, there is an arrangement between my master and the ice-cutter that I can go in and just take the ice away." There were two detectives with the watchman; they went with him to the ice factory and cross-questioned the tallyman, the defendant, Lau Kam. His answers were so unsatisfactory that he was charged with theft.

The watchman and a detective, who gave evidence, cross-examined by Mr. Hall, said that the coolie did not say he was taking the ice to the Happy Valley Golf Club. It was for his master at the Wing Fuk store.

A coolie employed at the Golf Club, however, said, in cross-examination by Mr. Hall, that the coolie (second defendant) helped him, frequently, to take ice to the Golf Club house.

The No. 1 bar boy at the Club said that the second defendant did not bring any ice on August 5th, but he did on the 3rd and 4th.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada: The supply for the 5th was intercepted and melted away at the police station.

IT IS AN INSULT TO THE COMMUNITY NOT TO SIGN THE PETITION FOR MORE POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

DAIRY FARM PASS-BOOKS.

Mr. P. J. Taylor, engineer at the East Point factory, explained that customers were issued with a numbered pass-book; their coolies would be supplied with ice provided that there was a written entry in the book. It was the duty of the first defendant, the ice-cutter, to enter particulars of ice supplied in a book. It was a standing instruction that no ice was to be issued except in respect of entries in the pass-books; it would not be supplied for cash, for instance. No ice was recorded as delivered to the Wing Fuk firm on August 5th; it would not be, because they were not clients of the Dairy Farm Co. and no pass-book had been issued to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Almada the witness said he did not think the tallyman was ever so busy that he had no time to enter up his book. If he did not enter it at the time, it was difficult to see how he could carry the figures in his head.

CAUSES OF ICE SHORTAGE.

Mr. Hall: Did you find any ice short on August 5th?

Mr. Taylor: I think that is a funny question to ask in the ice business.

Mr. Hall: It is a very material question.

Mr. Taylor: We are always short. On account of pilfering or weather—breakage and the like. But I don't think one would miss 100 lbs. in 12 or 14 tons.

NOT HEAT ALONE.

Mr. Turner (re-examining): You had reason to believe it was not only from the effect of the sun's rays, that you were losing all this ice?

Mr. Taylor: Quite so. One reason was that ice was being sold cheaper than we could produce it. We thought the sellers might be getting it from us.

Mr. D'Almada: It might have come from Canton.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and the question of an adjournment of the proceedings was mooted.

Mr. Turner: I ask that no adjournment shall take place until the evidence of the second defendant has been taken.

The Magistrate: He is not bound to give evidence.

Mr. Turner: If he is not giving evidence, that is another matter, but if he is, I want him to give it to-day.

Mr. Hall: Until you prove your case of larceny I am not going to put the alleged receiver in the witness-box.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH SUMMONED.

A DANGER TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, was summoned, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for driving his motor-cycle and side-car in a reckless or negligent manner and at a speed dangerous to the public, in Praya East, on the afternoon of July 29th.

"I was very astonished," Dr. Pearce told the Magistrate, "when I heard that this charge had been brought against me. Until I have heard what the evidence is, I cannot visualise the event. I must know the exact position of affairs before I enter a plea either way."

Sergeant Smith gave evidence that, while walking in the middle of the tram lines in Praya East, on foot patrol, he heard the sound of a motor-car horn. Shortly afterwards, the defendant's motor-cycle, with a side-car attached, passed him at a speed which he estimated at 25 miles an hour. At the same time a motor-car came out from the Union Garage, and tram No. 18 was proceeding westward. The motor-car, turned eastward. The defendant shot between the tram and the motor-car, and there would have been a collision had not the motor-man of the tram applied his emergency brake.

Dr. Pearce: How you often see me riding my cycle with the side-car!

Sergeant Smith: Yes. Did you identify me or the cycle? Both you and the cycle. I was surprised to see you going at that speed, because you have always travelled at a slow speed. How did you calculate my speed?—I have ridden motor-cycles myself.

In reply to further questions, Sergeant Smith said that it was impossible for him to have accidentally exaggerated Dr. Pearce's speed. In fact, he had underestimated it. He agreed that, in the circumstances, Dr. Pearce was right in going to the middle of the road.

The driver of the tram said that he feared a collision and pulled up sharply. Cross-examined by Dr. Pearce, he said there was sufficient room for the motor-cycle outfit to pass between his tram and the motor-car, but he thought Dr. Pearce was "running great risks of a collision." The cycle was a few inches from the tram.

Dr. Pearce said that he did not wish to impugn the good faith of the motor-man or of the police sergeant, but he believed that his speed had been accidentally exaggerated and that the motor-man was unduly alarmed. He maintained that there was ample room for him to pass through. It was not his habit, as Sergeant Smith had said, to drive too fast, and he did not think he had done so on this occasion. If he had caused unnecessary alarm to the passengers of the tram his regret was as great as his astonishment.

The Magistrate: You have no other evidence?

Dr. Pearce said he had not; his side-car was empty.

The Magistrate said it was clear that the defendant was exceeding the speed limit (15 miles), and he fined him \$16.

PAWNBROKERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

FOUNTAIN PEN OF BRASS OR GOLD?

A pawnbroker was summoned before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, for taking a fountain pen in pawn without making proper inquiries. The pen—a gold-mounted one—was stolen from Dr. Khoo, at Kennedy Town Bathing Beach.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who defended, said that the value placed on the pen by Dr. Khoo was of no moment. It was the value set by the pawnbroker that must be taken into consideration. Pawned as made of brass, the pawnbroker honestly entered the pen in his book as such, and gave a loan of \$4 on it. The pawnbroker was not the only man who had been deceived by its appearance. The thief himself must have thought it was made of brass or he would have asked for more. Or perhaps he thought an attempt to pass it off as gold would have entailed answering too many questions. The Pawnbrokers' Guild took a serious view of the matter and desired to fight against a conviction. No evidence had been produced by the prosecution to prove that the pawnbroker knew the pen was not made of brass or that he knew it was stolen property. If pawnshops had been circled about the theft of the pen and his client took the pen in pawn in spite of that, then Mr. Lo could understand his being prosecuted for his carelessness. But in this case no such notice had been given to pawnshops.

The Magistrate gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

Mr. Turner, therefore, asked that the second defendant (the coolie) be discharged and put in the box.

The second defendant was then discharged and gave evidence. After he had made one or two statements, Mr. Turner asked leave to treat him as a hostile witness.

The Magistrate thought it would be better to let him complete his evidence in chief, first.

The coolie said he usually carried 50 lbs. of ice for the Golf Club, on the instruction of his master, who undertook the service on behalf of the Golf Club servants. He was doing so on August 5th. He passed his master's shop—it was on his way—but he did not leave the ice there.

In reply to the Magistrate, the witness said that he could not explain why he had 50 lbs. of ice and not 100 lbs. on August 5th. He denied he told the police that the weight was 100 lbs.

Mr. Hall and Mr. D'Almada both remarked that there was no evidence against the defendants, but the Magistrate thought the argument had better be postponed to the next hearing, which was fixed for Tuesday.

A KWANGSI GENERAL'S ESTABLISHMENT.

ARMS FOUND IN HONGKONG.

Two Chinese ladies, handsomely attired, and their servant, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday afternoon, on charges of harbouring a considerable quantity of arms and ammunitions, found, with a great many military accoutrements, in their room at a boarding house at No. 61, Connaught Road Central.

Mr. T. H. King, deputy superintendent of police presented and Mr. Leo Longinotto defended the three accused.

It came out in the course of the hearing that one of the defendants was the fourth concubine of General Yau, of the Kwangsi Army. The General had deposited, in the boarding house, various heavy packages which he told his women kind were curios and had then gone to join the Kwangsi Army, leaving the ladies amply provided with funds until his return.

In the meantime, however, the police raided the place and found that the "curios" were arms.

The servant was discharged and so was one of the ladies, there being no case against them.

As to the principal defendant, Mr. Longinotto drew a parallel from the old English common law that a wife—except in extraordinary circumstances—could not be convicted of crime if she was living with her husband, because it was assumed that she was acting under duress. He submitted that in China, a concubine—even a fourth one—was under far greater duress than an English wife ever was. It would have been more than the concubine's life was worth to have informed the police. She was merely the chattel of her husband and had to do precisely what he said. Mr. Longinotto was urged that there was every reason to believe that the concubine did not know the packages contained arms. They were securely bound until the police examined them.

The Magistrate thought the defendant's suspicious must have been aroused. In fixing her, he had no doubt the General would pay the fine. He imposed a penalty of \$400.

RICKSHA HELD UP.

KOWLOON HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A rising out of the attack by armed men on Miss Julia Ahves near Kowloon Dairy Farm, last week, a Chinese youth was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, with being concerned with another not in custody, in highway robbery.

Miss Ahves stated that at about 5 p.m. on Friday, she was returning home in a ricksha. When passing a tea shed on the road side, she noticed two men, but did not pay particular attention to them. A little later, she became conscious that her ricksha was being followed.

Before she could decide what to do, one of the men caught hold of the hood and the other the shaft, bringing the ricksha to a standstill. The prisoner in the dock was the man who held the shaft. He had a file in his hand, and pointed it at her. He took from her a diamond and ruby ring and his accomplice took a gold wristlet watch. The men then ran towards the farm. The ricksha coolie chased the men, who separated. Both she and the ricksha boy kept the prisoner in sight until he was arrested.

The police said the ring was found in the prisoner's possession; the watch had been pawned by the other man in Yau-mat.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

LOCAL ROBBERIES.

TWO MORE REPORTS.

In the last 24 hours two more robberies have been reported to the police.

Mr. Nicolls' bed-room at No. 4, The Peak was entered on Monday night and \$50 in notes stolen from a cupboard. A houseboy is suspected of the theft.

Mr. Goldsmith, of the P.W.D., reports that his office was entered during his absence between 8 a.m. on August 4th and 12.30 p.m. on August 5th. A steel measure, valued at \$200, was stolen.

The ring set with red and white stones, the property of Mrs. Kennett, reported stolen from No. 115, The Peak, last week, has been recovered from a pawnshop and returned to its owner.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

This evening and to-morrow evening at 9.15 p.m. a powerful and romantic love play will be screened at the World Theatre, entitled "Vengeance of the Wilds," in five parts featuring Charles Wheelock and Lorraine Otto in the principal roles. The story is laid in the wilds of Africa and, subsequently, in New York; and is full of thrilling incidents. This film will also be shown at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

On Friday next and until Monday, the 15th inst., at 9.15 p.m. will be screened the powerful melo-drama "The Flame of Yukon," in which Miss Dalton as the "Flame" stands supreme as the Queen of the Dance Hall in Alaska. It is a gripping and entertaining picture, giving a realistic presentation of a restless sea of humanity, dashed hither and thither like driftwood by the tides of circumstances.

The masterful new William Fox photoplay "To Honour and Obey," starring Gladys Brookwell as "Lorrie Hallam," will be exhibited at the matinee from Tuesday to Thursday, at 5.15 p.m.

CHARGE OF ARSON.

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Lindsell, yesterday morning, committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, a Chinese of respectable appearance, the son of a goldsmith, charged with committing arson at No. 13 Stanley Street, on the night of June 9th. The case presented some mysterious features. The defendant occupied a cubicle on the top floor but there was no insurance on the premises nor on the furniture. When the Fire Brigade arrived, the neighbours had put out the fire and the police found that kerosene had apparently been sprinkled freely about the premises.

Some witnesses alleged that the defendant and his concubine left the place at 2.15 a.m., in rickshas, just before the fire alarm was given, but others were doubtful as to the identity of the persons they saw.

At the direction of the Court, the concubine who had been included in the charge but had been released, was called as a witness. She was warned that she need not say anything, to incriminate herself, and then told a story of a quarrel with the defendant on the night of the fire. He said, in a temper, that he would go to Canton, and left the house. She slept there alone and was awakened by the sound of whistles and cries of fire. She ran out in her night clothes and, when the fire was put out, she decided not to go back but to look for the defendant. She found him near the Central Market.

The Magistrate: Extraordinarily fortunate. He had gone to Canton but at 2 o'clock in the morning you go out and find him in Central Market!

"Oh," said the woman, "I knew his threat to go to Canton was an idle one. I had heard it before. I was on my way to the boarding house he uses when I met him."

She further said she told the man about the fire at Stanley Street. They both went back there but did not go in because there was a constable there.

The Magistrate: Why should that alarm you?

The Woman: It was not that. The place was too dirty after the fire to sleep there.

The Magistrate: And you have no idea how the fire started?

The Woman: No, I know nothing about it.

Inspector Macdonald pointed out that, according to the woman's story, until the last moment before the fire broke out on a mattress which the Fire Brigade found to be soaked in kerosene.

The Magistrate (to Mr. F. X. D'Almada, who defended): I am still inclined to commit.

The defendant was committed accordingly.

SPORT.

GOLF.

The Captain's Cup was played for over the Relief Course at Fanling on 8th to 9th August. Four cards were taken out. The following scores were returned:—E. J. R. Mitchell (4) 75 (winner); R. Melville Smith (scr.) 81.

BOGEY ON RELIEF COURSE ALTERED. The Green Committee of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club met last week and agreed to some changes which should be interesting to Golfers. The "Bogey" of the Relief Course at Fanling was considered too high. This has been proved recently as scores have been returned showing four and five up on the "old gentleman."

"Bogey" has been altered as follows:

Old Bogey.	Hole.	New Bogey.	Hole.
1	5	10	4
2	3	11	3
3	5	12	3
4	4	13	4
5	6	14	5
6	4	15	3
7	5	16	5
8	4	17	4
9	5	18	4
41		37	
		39	
		34	

Total 78 Total 73

NEW LOCAL RULES.

Local Rules and Water Hazards were arranged as follows:—

MAIN COURSE.—The following streams, drains and ditches are to be regarded as water hazards, and a ball in same may be lifted and dropped not more than two clubs' length behind under penalty of one stroke (vide Rules of Golf).

6TH HOLE.—Drain 50 yards in front of Tee.

6TH HOLE.—Drain on far side of cross bunker in front of Tee. Drain at right angles to above on right hand side.

7TH HOLE.—All open drains between Tee and Green.

10TH HOLE.—Gutters along each side of pathway leading over the hill.

14TH HOLE.—Drain at bottom of hill on right hand side.

18TH HOLE.—Drain crossing in front of Tee.

A ball may be lifted and dropped not nearer the hole without penalty:

1.—When lying touching any water meter plate.

2.—When lying within a club's length of water house, 6th hole.

NEW COURSE.—The following streams, drains and ditches are to be regarded as water hazards and a ball lying in same may be lifted and dropped not more than two clubs' length behind under penalty of one stroke (vide Rules of Golf).

1ST HOLE.—Drain crossing fairway.

6TH HOLE.—Drain crossing fairway.

7TH HOLE.—Drain crossing in front of Tee.

Drain crossing fairway 1/3rd of distance to hole.

Drain crossing fairway half way to the hole.

10TH HOLE.—Drain crossing fairway 70 yards in front of Tee.

13TH HOLE.—Drain beyond green.

14TH HOLE.—Drain on far side of bunker in front of Tee.

16TH HOLE.—Drain crossing fairway of far side of bunker.

Drain flanking fairway on both sides.

A ball may be lifted and dropped without penalty when lying touching any water meter plate.

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"MANELA"	7,200	25th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,800	29th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" ... 6,100 ... 18th Aug. ... Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island,
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Townsville, Brisbane,
			Sydney & Melbourne.

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"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	11th Aug. 8 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TANDA"	7,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

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SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPEN"	On 15th Aug. Noon
WANHAIWEN, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 15th Aug. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOK	"KAIKAY"	On 16th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKAY"	On 17th Aug. 8 A.M.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HPHONG	"SINKAY"	On 17th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 18th Aug. 4 P.M.
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